

ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

"NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS."

VOL. I.

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ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

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PUBLISHING COMMITTEE:—Sam'l Brooke, George Garretson, James Barnaby, Jr., David L. Galbreath, Lot Holmes.

J. H. PAINTER, PRINTER.

SLAVERY AND THE CHURCH.

The New School General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, after long discussion, adopted, on Wednesday, the following declarations introduced by Dr. Duffield:—The vote stood 97 to 27—70 majority in the affirmative. Absent 20.

1. The system of slavery, as it exists in these United States, viewed either in the laws of the several States which sanction it, or in its actual operation and results in society, is intrinsically unrighteous and oppressive, and is opposed to the prescriptions of the law of God, to the spirit and precepts of the Gospel, and to the best interests of humanity.

2. The testimony of the General Assembly, from A. D. 1787, to A. D. 1846, inclusive, has condemned it, and it remains still the recorded testimony of the Presbyterian Church of these United States against it, from which we do not recede.

3. We cannot, therefore, withhold the expression of our deep regret that Slavery should be continued and countenanced by any of the members of our Churches; and we do earnestly exhort both them and the Churches among whom it exists, to use all means in their power to put it away from them. Its perpetuation among them cannot fail to be regarded by multitudes influenced by their example as sanctioning the system portrayed in, and maintained by, the statutes of the several slaveholding States wherein they dwell. Nor can any mere mitigation of its severity, prompted by the humanity and Christian feeling of any who continue to hold their fellow men in such bondage, be regarded either as a testimony against the system, or as in the least degree changing its essential character.

4. But while we believe that many evils incident to the system, render it important and obligatory to bear testimony against it, yet would we not undertake to determine the degree of moral turpitude on the part of individuals involved by it. This will doubtless be found to vary in the sight of God, according to the degree of light and other circumstances pertaining to each. In view of all the embarrassments and obstacles in the way of emancipation interposed by the statutes of the slaveholding States, and by the social influence affecting the views and conduct of those involved in it, we cannot pronounce a judgment of general and promiscuous condemnation, implying that destitution of Christian principle and feeling which should exclude from the table of the Lord, all who should stand in the legal relation of masters to slaves, or justify us in withholding our ecclesiastical and Christian fellowship from them. We rather sympathize with and would seek to succor them in their embarrassments, believing that separation and secession among the churches and their members, are not the methods God approves and sanctions for the reformation of his Church.

5. While, therefore, we feel bound to bear our testimony against slavery, and to exhort our beloved brethren to remove it from them as speedily as possible, by all appropriate and available means, we do at the same time condemn all divisive and schismatical measures tending to destroy the unity and disturb the peace of our church, and deprecate the spirit of denunciation and inflicting severities, which would cast from the fold those whom we are rather bound, by the spirit of the gospel, and the obligations of our covenant, to instruct, to counsel, to exhort, and thus to lead in the ways of God; and towards whom, even though they may err, to exercise forbearance and brotherly love.

6. As a court of our Lord Jesus Christ, we possess no legislative authority; and as the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, we possess no judicial authority. We have no right to institute and prescribe a test of Christian character and Church membership, not recognized and sanctioned in the sacred Scriptures, and in our standards, by which we have agreed to walk. We must leave, therefore, this matter with the Sessions, Presbyteries and Synods—the Judicial bodies to whom pertains the right of judgment to act in the administration of discipline, as they may judge it to be their duty, constitutionally, subject to the General Assembly, only in the way of general review and control.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

Of the Ohio American Anti-Slavery Society was held in New Garden meeting house of Friends the 17th, 18th, and 19th of June, 1846.

The President, Cyrus McNeely, in taking the chair, announced that, inasmuch as the Society was composed of members of various religious denominations, and a portion not members of any, it had adopted no particular plan for opening its meetings, but would, as had been usual, observe a short season of silence, that any who might feel it their duty could offer prayer, either vocally or mentally.

After a short pause, the President announced that the meeting was ready for business.

On motion, the following committees were appointed:

BUSINESS COMMITTEE:—Samuel Brooke, George Garretson, Joseph Cope, Stephen S. Foster, J. Elizabeth Jones, Samuel Myers, and Parker Pillsbury.

TO NOMINATE OFFICERS:—K. G. Thomas, Benjamin S. Jones, Eliza Holmes, S. Brooke, Nathan Galbreath, A. K. Foster.

ON ROLL:—Wm. C. Alexander, Thomas E. Vickers, Jane Prescott, Rachel Thomas.

Voted, That all persons who are or may be present be invited to participate in the deliberations of this meeting.

The reading of the constitution of the Society being called for, was read by the Secretary.

Samuel Brooke submitted the following amendments to the constitution, which were adopted, viz:

That "Ohio American," in Article 1st, be changed to "Western," and Article 4th to read *seven* instead of *nine* counselors; Article 5th to read, the foregoing officers (except the Vice Presidents) shall constitute an Executive Committee, &c.

S. S. Foster and A. K. Foster occupied the remainder of the session. The former reviewed the cheering progress of reform at large, and particularly the unprecedented advancement of the Anti-Slavery cause in the State of Ohio; the latter made a stirring appeal in favor of increasing the subscription list of the "Bugle," and enlarging its size. Adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Samuel Brooke, on behalf of the Business Committee, reported the following series of resolutions:

Resolved, That in the uniform action of the American people and Government, we have abundant testimony that the national compact is pro-slavery in its character, and that we need no reference to the letter of the Constitution to convince us of this fact.

Advocated by J. Elizabeth Jones and opposed by Robert H. Folger.

The Business Committee further reported the following resolutions, which were advocated by Parker Pillsbury, and S. S. and A. K. Foster.

Whereas, The people of Ohio, by their Representatives in General Assembly in 1837, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the name and on behalf of the people of Ohio, we do hereby protest against the annexation of the republic of Texas to the union of these States, as unjust, inexpedient, and destructive of the peace, safety, and well-being of the nation; and we do, in the name and on behalf of the said people, solemnly declare that Congress has no power conferred on it by the constitution of the United States, to consent to such annexation; and that the people of Ohio cannot be bound by any such covenant, league or arrangement, made between Congress and any foreign State or nation.

Therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That this Society feel bound to brand the great mass of the people of the State of Ohio as recreant to their own professions, inasmuch as they are now waging a war upon Mexico in behalf of that very annexation which they have so solemnly repudiated.

2d. Resolved, That if the above resolution of the General Assembly be true, then are the people of Ohio, who support this war, covered with the crimes of plunder and the shedding of torrents of innocent blood.

3d. Resolved, That this Society cannot in any way be accessory to the murder of the Mexicans at the bidding of slavery—that we cannot even dignify that slaughter by the name of war, but that we shall protest against it, in the name of outraged humanity, and an insulted God; and that we shall regard any victory over the Mexicans, as a triumph of iniquity, that will, ere long, bring down on this nation the just judgments that have overwhelmed other nations of a like infamous and oppressive character.

4th. Resolved, That the union of these States is a compromise, entered into only on condition that a large portion of the people be held as chattel slaves, and that such Union is a crime, and that to support it, constitutes a criminal against every law of Humanity and Justice.

5th. Resolved, That "Dissolution of the Union," should be the watchword of all who would be true to the claims of justice and the laws of God, even though it brand them with treason against the government of this country.

Benjamin B. Davis asked that the business be suspended to enable him to introduce the following resolutions, to be made the order of the day for to-morrow morning.

Resolved, That our bond of union with slaveholders consists in our commercial, religious and political relation to them, and that to dissolve this bond by which we aid in supporting slavery, we must cease to use its products, refuse to recognize slaveholders as Christians or promote them to office.

Resolved, That the slaveholder has no moral right to the slave nor to the fruits of his toil, and in selling either, can convey to the purchaser no other than a felonious title.

Adjourned.

MORNING SESSION, June 18, 1846.

James Barnaby, Jr., presented the report of the Ex. Com., accompanied by the Treasurer's report, which was read, adopted, and ordered to be published.

James Barnaby, K. G. Thomas and Sam'l Brooke were appointed to audit the Treasurer's account.

The nominating Committee reported the following list of officers, viz:

President:—Cyrus McNeely.

Vice Pres't:—Lyman Peck, Lewis Morgan, Geo. Garretson.

Cor. Sec'y:—J. Elizabeth Jones, Rec. Sec'y:—Lot Holmes.

COUNSELLORS:—K. G. Thomas, Rebecca A. Dixon, Samuel Myers, David L. Galbreath, Mahlon Erwin, Henrietta Marshall, Isaac Prescott.

The President, after tendering his thanks to the Society for the confidence manifested towards him, declined serving, and moved

That so much of the report as related to his nomination, be referred back to the committee to be amended. Adopted.

The Free Produce question being taken up, James Marshall offered a resolution as a substitute for the ones offered by B. B. Davis, which was advocated at some length by the mover, and opposed by S. S. Foster, and was as follows:

Resolved, That we have no Moral right to use the proceeds of the slave's labor.

Pending the discussion, the meeting adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On motion of Abby K. Foster, the resolution under discussion at adjournment, was laid on the table, unconditionally, to give opportunity to take up the financial concerns of the Society, and obtain subscriptions to the Anti-Slavery Bugle.

Samuel Brooke presented the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we raise Three Thousand dollars, the present year, to sustain the operations of the Society.

S. S. Foster, Sam'l Brooke, Serepta Brown, and Abby K. Foster were appointed a Financial Committee.

Henry Hatch, Henrietta Marshall, Rachel Thomas, and Lyman Peck were appointed to procure subscribers to the Anti-Slavery Bugle.

The Financial Committee reported—
Cash collected, \$42 50
Pledges, 129 61
\$172 11

In addition, B. B. Davis pledged \$50, provided it be used wholly for the purpose of paying a lecturer to advocate the free labor cause.

The Committee on the Bugle reported they had obtained eighty-seven subscribers.

On motion of S. S. Foster, the Free Produce resolution was taken up.

B. B. Davis moved to strike out all after "Resolved," and insert the following:

That we believe it our duty to abstain, as far as practicable, from the fruits of slaves' labor, and encourage the labor of freemen.

Cyrus McNeely offered the following as an amendment:

Resolved, That the motto, "No Union with Slaveholders," requires, on the part of those who adopt it, total abstinence from the use of slave labor.

Opposed by P. Pillsbury and S. S. Foster, and supported by Carver Tomlinson, Thomas Donaldson and others.

B. B. Davis offered the following as an amendment to the amendment under discussion:

Resolved, That consistency with our professions of Disunion, and our duty to the slave, requires us to disconnect ourselves, commercially, from Slavery, by the disuse of slave productions.

An excited discussion took place on the injurious consequences of blending this question with other distinct subjects, in which a number participated. The question being called for, resulted in the rejection of the amendments, and the question recurring upon the resolution offered by B. B. Davis, was passed with scarcely a dissenting voice.

Adjourned.

MORNING SESSION, June 19, 1846.

President in the chair.

The Secretary read letters from Joshua R. Giddings and Miesjah T. Johnson.

Committee on Nominations reported the name of Lyman Peck as President, and suggested that Caleb Green be appointed Vice President in place of Lyman Peck. The report and suggestion were both adopted.

The series of resolutions reported by the Business Committee, in relation to the Mexican war, Disunion doctrine, &c., were taken up and unanimously adopted.

S. S. Foster offered the following resolutions, which were discussed by Robt. Folger in the negative, and S. S. Foster in the affirmative.

Resolved, That whenever individuals organize themselves into an association for any purpose whatsoever, and place the property and physical force of the whole under the control of the majority, every member of such association is responsible for the acts of the body to the same extent that he is for his own individual acts, and that secession from the body is the only means by which this responsibility can be avoided.

Resolved, That as the Federal Government is such an association, as members of whatever political creed or party, are individually responsible for all its criminal acts; and as the war which that Government is now waging upon the Republic of Mexico for the purpose of rendering it subservient to the slave power, is wholly aggressive on the part of the United States, a war of plunder, and of cold-blooded, reckless butchery of the innocent and unoffending—all who remain within the pale of the Government, proffering it their continued allegiance and support should be regarded as murderers of no ordinary guilt.

The following Peace Pledge was presented by P. Pillsbury, and voted to be circulated through the audience for signatures:

Resolved, That this society approve and adopt the following pledge as its own declaration of sentiment on the war this government is now waging with Mexico, and recommend its printing and circulation for signatures, under the direction of the Executive Committee, in every part of the valley of the West.

We, the undersigned, desirous to show our abhorrence of slavery, and of every act, either of the State or the individual, which is designed to support it, and desirous to bind ourselves before God and the world to side with the oppressed and not with the oppressor, HEREBY PLEDGE OURSELVES, that we will not in any way, voluntarily aid the U. S. Government in its war upon Mexico, but that we will refuse enlistments, and contributions, and will aid to the extent of our power the family of any, who, being drafted for service, refuse to render it, and suffer the penalty.

The President, being under the necessity of leaving, again tendered his thanks to the Society for the confidence reposed in him, and vacated the chair to Lyman Peck, the President elect.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Society met, Lyman Peck in the chair.

Discussion on the resolutions offered by S. S. Foster, was resumed. D. D. Davis offered an amendment which was advocated by the mover and others and opposed by S. S. Foster, Abby K. Foster, P. Pillsbury and Ed. P. Bassett.

On motion the amendment was laid on the table, and the question being called for on the resolutions, it was adopted almost unanimously.

P. Pillsbury moved the adoption of the following resolution which was advocated in a very forcible manner by the mover, some exceptions were taken by some, while it was sustained by others. The question being called for, it was passed almost unanimously.

Resolved, That American religion, as embodied in the Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, Quaker and other denominations whose members fellowship each other as Christians, while they buy and sell their very God and Savior, in the person of his children, at public auction, or who elect one another to office in the government of the country, or who support that government by their political acts, their sermons and their prayers, in its wars and other supports of the slave system, (that such a religion) is worthy only of the contempt and execration of every enlightened and virtuous mind, and connection with these denominations should mark any person as unworthy the name of Christian.

Henrietta Marshall, Rachel Thomas, Henry H. Hatch and Wm. C. Alexander were appointed to circulate the Peace Pledge.—Although many had previously left for home, about 350 signatures were obtained in the meeting.

S. S. Foster presented the following, which was adopted with but one dissenting voice:

Resolved, That Gamaliel Bailey, Jr., and C. M. Clay, by advocating the protection and defence of General Taylor and the U. S. Army, in their marauding expedition against the republic of Mexico, and bestowing upon them the highest eulogy for their singularly successful slaughter of a people whose only offense was their hatred and unwavering hostility to slavery, have forfeited entirely our confidence and respect as friends of the slave, and exhibited a recklessness of principle which identifies them in moral turpitude with the originators of this foul and distasteful scheme, to perpetuate the "peculiar institution" of our country.

Parker Pillsbury offered the following resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Resolved, That the Liberty party is not anti-slavery, because 1st. Its leaders in many, if not most instances, are ministers in, or supporters of, the American Church, which James G. Birney has proved to be the "Bulwark of American Slavery,"—and because, 2d. it is a supporter of the American Government, and Union in its support of slavery, and of the Mexican murders and plunder in behalf of slavery,—and 3d. because it would degrade the high and holy enterprise of "preaching deliverance to the captive," to a mere squabble in party politics, utterly unworthy its high moral character and design.

The committee appointed to audit the Treasurer's account, reported that they find

that the balance in the treasury was reported \$20 more than the actual amount—a claim for that sum held upon the Ex. Committee was not taken into consideration.

The amount in cash is not \$107.26 as reported, but by deducting \$20, will leave the true amount \$87.26 cts.

On motion of Benjamin S. Jones,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are hereby tendered to the friends of the slave in New Garden and vicinity for the generous hospitality they have extended to the strangers in attendance upon the meeting.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned sine die.

CYRUS MCNEELY, President,
LOT HOLMES, Secretary.

Communications.

From the A. S. Standard.

TO THE ABOLITIONISTS OF THE WEST.

New-York, June 1st, 1846.

The American Anti-Slavery Society, at its late annual meeting, in New York,

Resolved, That in view of the present exigencies of the cause, and the plan of the campaign of the ensuing year, we will raise the sum of ten thousand dollars.

In accordance with this resolution, the Executive Committee of the Society, resolved that a special fund be raised in the West to sustain Agents in that field, and farther resolved to contribute from the Treasury of the Society for that purpose,

Thomas Donaldson, pledged	\$400 00
Mary Donaldson, " "	100 00
C. B. Taylor, of Pittsburgh, " "	50 00
Total	600 00

All subscriptions and donations to this fund, will be promptly acknowledged in the Anti-Slavery Bugle; and the friends of the cause are urgently solicited to forward their names, with the amount they are willing to contribute, to be paid within the year, to James Barnaby, Jr., or the editors of the Anti-Slavery Bugle, at Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio.

Individuals are requested to become volunteer agents, to procure subscriptions to their respective neighborhoods, and to forward the names of the contributors with the amount subscribed as above specified.

Abolitionists of the West, shall not the above sum be quadrupled? Your replies to that question will be heard in your actions.—Will you not act? With a little effort, the sum may be more than quadrupled, and eight or ten lecturing agents kept in the field during the year. Respectfully,

SAMUEL BROOKE,

Gen. Ag't, of Am. A. S. Society for the West.

Special fund to sustain the Agents of the Western Anti-Slavery Society:

Total amount pledged for this purpose, \$26 25

By reference to the proceedings of the last Anniversary meeting of the Ohio American Anti-Slavery Society, it will be seen that this Society has become less local in its character, so that its operations hereafter will be extended, as circumstances may admit, to all parts of the country, west of the Alleghanies, that could be reached by the Agents of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and as the Western Society is auxiliary to the American Society, the principles of each are the same, and the objects of both are the same; the only difference in the Agents employed, is—those employed by the American Society are sustained by the funds contributed to its Treasury, and those employed by the Western Anti-Slavery Society by the funds collected by it.

The difference between the Special Agency funds of either Society, is only a nominal one; hence, persons can contribute to either, at their option. In either case, the fund will be expended exclusively in the West, and for the purpose specified.

James Barnaby, Jr., the Treasurer of the Western Anti-Slavery Society, will also act as Treasurer of the American Society for the West. Persons can forward the funds of either Society to him, specifying particularly to what fund the payments, pledges or contributions are made.

The Agency funds of the two Societies, together with the General Fund of the Western Anti-Slavery Society, amount, in cash and pledges, to about one thousand dollars.

SAMUEL BROOKE,

General Agent.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

A day or two after the Liberty Meeting in Ravenna, I passed through that place, and was informed that Samuel Lewis had stated that S. S. Foster was in favor of forming a fourth political Party, and of voting for men; conveying the idea that Mr. Foster was in favor of voting for men to fill office under the Constitution of the United States—where they would be required to take an oath to

support that instrument. Mr. E. P. Bassett, of Ravenna, corrected this impression and stated that Mr. Foster was not in favor of voting for any one who would take an oath to support the Constitution before entering upon the duties of the office.

I have had the truth of this statement confirmed by Mr. Bassett himself, and have learned from what I esteem as undoubted authority that Mr. Lewis subsequently made the same statement at Akron, conveying the same impression, which went uncorrected at that place.

Does Mr. Lewis mean by this to employ the arts of a political demagogue?

SAMUEL BROOKE.

THE TENDER MERCIES OF THE SLAVEHOLDER ARE CRUEL.

No. III.

The first thing which induced me seriously to examine the sin of slavery, was the unceasing effort of the oppressor to keep his victim in submission. Often have I asked myself the question, what mean those hand-cuffs—those branding irons—aye, that gory cow-skin—those rifles—those well-fed hounds which are ever ready and waiting their master's call? I needed not the wisdom of a sage philosopher, or the holy unction of a Dr. of Divinity to enable me to solve the question, for the whispering of that still, small voice proclaimed within the secret chambers of my soul, that slavery was of the devil, that it was conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity. I saw that among the slaves there were noble spirits, and that whenever such a one struggled to be free, whenever he strove to shake from his fettered limbs the chains which bound them, whenever he endeavored to stand erect in the dignity of manhood as his Creator, whose image and likeness he bore intended he should stand, that no means were left untried to break his spirit, that his chains were made heavier and the fetters more galling with which his limbs were bound, and his manhood trampled still lower beneath the iron heel of his oppressor. I saw that whenever some daring soul among them had chosen liberty for his motto, the north star for his guide, and British laws for protection, that those human hyenas, with their guns and blood-hounds, followed in hot-haste, yelping and howling upon the track of the flying fugitive like so many devils who had just broken through the confines of hell.—In a few hours they returned with their victim, his flesh torn and lacerated by the fangs of the blood-thirsty hounds, his limbs mangled and shattered by the contents of the slave-hunter's gun. But cruelly here ceased not its work of woe. The miserable victim was then taken to the house of correction—his back literally flayed with the cow-skin—his noble forehead scored and disfigured with the branding-iron, which ceased not to burn till his master's name could be read upon the bare skull! In this miserable condition, he would be put into the stocks, and perhaps there remain until manumitted by death.

Surely it is nothing wonderful, after having brought the great command "love thy neighbor as thyself" to bear against such facts and considerations as these, that I should conclude, without even the aid of a D. D. that slavery was the legitimate offspring of the devil, the crowning work of hell!

But the hand-cuffs, the branding-iron, the rifle and blood-hound, are not the only means employed in torturing the hapless slave. Indeed, I do verily believe, that the slaveholders, in many instances, eagerly vie with each other in devising new modes of inflicting outrage upon their unfortunate and unoffending victims; and not unfrequently, when they themselves lack sufficient physical strength to put into execution their hell-wrought inventions, do they compel one slave to punish another, and that too with

"Stripes that Mercy, with a bleeding heart, Weeps when she sees inflicted on a beast."

As an illustration of this statement, I will relate one incident.

One afternoon, while visiting at the house of a friend, (if, indeed, a man-stealer and pirate can be called a friend) I was the spectator of a scene such as I hope never to witness again. Among the numerous slaves that stocked his plantation was a young woman, twenty years old, who, to all human appearance, was destined to an early grave. The ravages of disease were already too plainly visible in her countenance. The cruel treatment, beneath which her agonized soul sunk in despair, was fast hurrying her to "that bourne whence no traveller returns."

In the yard of the Great House stood a large, richly laden pear tree. Thither would this poor woman frequently resort to procure some of the fruit that had fallen from its over-laden boughs. But alas! this estimated privilege, though not small to her, like the baseless fabric of a dream, soon passed away. For her unfeeling master strictly forbade her to frequent the tree. But on the afternoon of which I speak, when her body seemed tottering as it were upon the brink of the grave,

and the last spark of life flickering and dying away, she resolved to take one pear more. "For," said she, "massa can but kill me, and if I remain in this situation, death must surely be my portion." With this resolve, she directed her slow and faltering steps to the pear tree. While in the act of picking one up, her cruel master, who had watched her from the time she left her hut, calling to her, commanded, in a tone that might have "made the cheek of darkness pale," to march round to the house of correction. In a few moments my ears were greeted with sounds of an unearthly kind. I hastened to the spot to learn the cause.

"Eternal Justice! Sons Of God! tell me, if you can tell, what then I saw, what then I heard."

In the centre of the room, upon a low bench, sat the poor woman. A large, athletic slave stood over her, engaged in pulling out her teeth, while her master stood by with uplifted cane, threatening to knock him down if he shrunk from the performance of the bloody deed. Call it resistance or non-resistance, christian or anti-christian, I must confess that my soul burned within me to lay prostrate that fiend of hell. But alas! the cruelty was sanctioned by law, and long usage had sanctified it. He continued to pull out her teeth many of which were accompanied with large fragments of the jaw, until he had extracted all but two front ones. The poor woman fainted, and fell upon the floor. The slave, casting the instrument at his feet, boldly declared that, rather than complete the work, his own life should pay the forfeit.

The master, becoming doubly enraged and clearing the clotted blood from her mouth, by a heavy blow with the big end of his cane stove the remaining two down her throat, remarking, "now you d—d wench, eat another pear." I then quickly ran to another apartment of the house, and having obtained some camphor, returned to restore her to life, but the master sternly commanded me not to touch her. I instantly seized a large iron poker from the fire-place, and told him that if he persisted in his commands, I would knock him down; (may God forgive me for such an unchristian act.) He, having invoked the curse of Heaven upon my head, turned and left the room. I proceeded to remove the blood from her mouth, and bathe her with camphor. She soon revived. I then, with the assistance of the poor slave, who had been the unwilling instrument in the hand of his master, for the perpetration of this hellish deed, conveyed her to her hut. Having done this, I hastened to a little village some two miles distant, and employed a physician (a good Quaker, who was not entirely destitute of the milk of human kindness,) to visit her, and if it were possible, alleviate her sufferings. Having carefully dressed her mangled jaws, and kindly administered such medicine as her system required, he left her in a fair way to recover.

Without giving a full detail of all the subsequent transactions, or stating by whom her wants were supplied, &c. (unknown to her master,) suffice it to say that in three weeks she had almost entirely recovered her health. Another week and the place which had known her, knew her no more. The bitter cup of oppression, she had sipped to its very dregs. She knew full well the height and depth and length and breadth of all the woes of slavery. There was not a curse in its dark vocabulary which she had not felt. Yet crushed, outraged, dehumanized as she was, there still lingered, deep in her inmost being, the whisperings of that spirit of freedom which lives and must ever live in the human soul. Obedient to its divine mandates, she bade adieu to slavery with all its blessings, (?) and through dangers and toils which those of "sterner stuff" might quail to meet, she hastened to a land of freedom.

There, to-day you may find her, happy, disenthralled, cheered by a kind, affectionate husband; and, though in a climate congenial to her nature, it is dearer far to her, with the free wild music of its storms and tempests, than the sunny south with its balmy breezes freighted with the wails of the slave.

AN EYE WITNESS.

I do not wish it to be understood that this fiend tortured the woman thus, because he considered the loss of the pears she might eat of any consequence, but because she disobeyed an imperative command, a thing which slaveholders by no means do, or even can tolerate, and hold a slave. Another reason was (as he afterwards partly confessed to me) it would hasten her death, and as he expected she would not live long, the sooner she died the less expense he would incur on her account.

SCOTCH ABOLITIONISTS.—The United Associate Synod of Scotland recently passed resolutions condemnatory of slavery, and condemning the conduct of the Free Church in accepting the money from the slave States in America. These resolutions involve a condemnation of Drs. Chalmers, Cunningham, and other divines of the Free Church. The Synod, which passed these resolutions, consisted of 100 ministers.

ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

SALEM, JUNE 30, 1846.

"I love agitation when there is cause for it—the alarm bell which startles the inhabitants of a city, saves them from being buried in their beds."—Edmund Burke.

Persons having business connected with the paper, will please call on James Barnaby, corner of Main and Chesnut sts.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

The Annual meeting of our State Society has been held, and of the hundreds who assembled on the occasion many have returned to their homes with their faith strengthened, their zeal renewed, their hatred of slavery deepened, and their vision made clearer.—The spacious meeting house of Friends at New Garden was crowded during the greater part of the time, and numbers were unable to obtain admission. The meeting was emphatically a meeting of abolitionists, of men and women with hearts warm in the anti-slavery cause, and with minds intelligently prepared to pass judgment upon the questions that should be brought before them. So far as we have been able to learn, but few were present who did not feel themselves fully identified with the anti-slavery movement, a part of the great moral engine by which the fetters of the slave are to be broken, and the boon of impartial freedom bestowed upon the race.

The Ohio American Anti-Slavery Society, that was, now the Western Anti-Slavery Society, has moved forward to a high and noble position, has inscribed upon its banner the motto "NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS," has borne a most emphatic testimony to the anti-christian character of the American Church, and condemned, in no unmeaning terms, the banditti war which this government is now prosecuting against Mexico.—We rejoice in this fact, for it is an evidence of the rapid growth of Disunion doctrine in Ohio, where but a year since it was scarcely known except by name, and we have faith to believe that every accession to the ranks of its advocates will materially hasten the day of the slave's deliverance. We feel proud of the position it has taken, and we trust that its Executive Committee will adopt measures to effect in the coming year, a greater revolution in public sentiment than the past has witnessed, and that its friends will afford an ample support to sustain it in its operations.

It was gratifying to find many in that meeting, who, a year or two since, were devoting their energies to the creation of a political party by which slavery was to be destroyed, but who now seeing the inefficiency, the inexpediency and the immorality of that movement are prepared to unite with the American and with the Western Anti-Slavery Society in the doctrines which they advocate. "NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS;" it is the handwriting of God upon the walls of Oppression's temple. Church and State alike shrink from the presence of its characters of living light, and they need no Daniel to interpret it for them. They read its meaning in the tottering walls of their institutions, and in the fearful forebodings of their warmest supporters.

We cannot pretend to give even a sketch of the discussions which took place upon the various resolutions brought before the Society, which we much regret, as it would probably afford our readers as interesting and profitable matter as we can furnish. For the action the Society took upon the various points under discussion, we refer them to the proceedings which we publish in this paper.—The debate on the Free Produce resolution occupied the greater part of a day, and was adopted in its modified form with much unanimity. In regard to the resolutions on the Church, the State, and the war with Mexico, there appeared to be but very little difference of sentiment, yet their presentation elicited some startling facts, some strong and weighty arguments and warm and heart-touching appeals. The meeting went almost unanimously for them. All present appeared fully to comprehend the iniquity of the State, the corruption of the Church, and the infamous and damning character of the war with Mexico. A Pledge was adopted, and although there was not a good opportunity for its general circulation in the meeting, yet three hundred and fifty names were obtained. We understand that it is the design of the Executive Committee to issue an extra Bugle containing it, and some other documents, and have it as extensively circulated as the opponents of that base and unrighteous war will aid them in doing.

If the members and friends of the Western Society are faithful to their own principles, if they become living epistles in which all may read the doctrines their resolutions declare, it will be a happy thing for the perishing bondman who now groans in slavery because an iniquitous government and a corrupt church wills it so—it will be a happy time for those upon whose minds they shall fix

the conviction that they who aid another in the perpetration of crime, are themselves the criminals. Let them but walk in conformity with their declarations, and men whose bones would otherwise bleach upon the plains of Mexico—wives, who would otherwise be widows, mourning for their companions who had fallen upon the bloody field of battle—children, whom this detestable war for the extension of slavery would have made orphans and doomed to misery and want, will call down upon them the richest blessings which the bounty of heaven can afford.—Among other subjects which the meeting believed demanded consideration, was the position occupied by Cassius M. Clay editor of the True American, and Dr. Bailey editor of the Cincinnati Herald, in relation to the Mexican war. The former enlisting as a personal volunteer, and the latter praying heaven to forbid him doing anything to jeopard the safety of Taylor and his army, or prevent as many from volunteering as were needed to save him. Dr. Bailey, it is well known, is regarded as the oracle of Liberty party in the West, and as a professed abolitionist, while Cassius M. Clay, although advocating doctrines which true abolitionists repudiate, has, strangely enough, been quite a pet with some of them, who, unintentionally perhaps, have recommended his anti-slavery to the community by their high commendation of his paper, and the pecuniary assistance they have given him. The joint resolution in regard to these men will be found among the proceedings, and we hope all our readers will carefully peruse, not that only, but all the resolutions which the Society adopted, and ask themselves whether the doctrines they declare, be not based upon the principles of eternal truth, and though they may seem incompatible with worldly policy, and opposed to a selfish expediency, are they not principles that every true man would desire to be with him in the hour of death?

The interest of the meeting was greatly increased by the presence and labors of our friends Parker Pillsbury, and Stephen S. and Abby Kelley Foster, who expect to remain a short time in the West. In view of the prospects which this field presents for the anti-slavery laborer, we can truly say that we thank God and take courage. We have faith that great good will result from the Annual Meeting. The intelligence, the manifestation of feeling, the evidence of a sense of responsibility on the part of those assembled, and the wisdom and unanimity of their conclusions, speak a language that cannot be misunderstood, a language that should strengthen and encourage, causing us to forget the things that are behind, and perseveringly press forward in the path which duty to our God and to our fellow men requires us to tread.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

It will be seen by an article on our first page, that the New School Presbyterian Church has been driven to take action upon slavery. It was with fear and trembling that the Assembly approached the subject, and it did as little as it was possible for it to do under the circumstances.

The sentiment contained in the 1st and 2d resolutions, we, of course, do not object to, as they contain sound doctrine. The 3rd has no strength, and the last three sound strangely as coming from a body of professed christians, and every one who voted for them would think so, if the act of which they spoke was the stealing of gold instead of the stealing of babes. They would feel but little sympathy for a highway robber, and would consider secession from a church which recognized such as good christians, a method of reformation which God approves. We think their estimate of the authority of the General Assembly is exceedingly low, but probably not too low. None, we presume, will claim that it possesses any as an executive body, and they deny that it has any legislative or judiciary authority, we would therefore suggest that it disband, and no longer keep up its worse than useless organization, and set up its claims to sanctity.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Legislature of this State has elected a U. S. Senator, and a Liberty Party Clerk of the House. It would seem by the movements of its members, that Whigs, Independents and Liberty Party men have formed a co-partnership of business, and act upon the principle of "you sustain my candidate, and I'll sustain yours," a kind of mutual assurance company. The Liberty Party papers, which have been making such a talk about their representatives holding the balance of power in the New Hampshire Legislature, will probably now exult in the triumph of the party, as they will doubtless call the election of Harris to the Clerkship of the House. A few more such triumphs will be its destruction, for it was won by a stroke of demagoguism, to which its honest members will not long submit. The doctrine taught by its leaders was this; it is a violation of principle, a sin in the sight of God to vote for the candidates

of a pro-slavery party. As there was no choice of Governor by the people, the election was thrown into the House where eleven Liberty Party men had obtained seats, who were to hold the balance of power, and set to the world an example of virtue and firmness which should have no parallel in modern history, but could be equalled only by some incident inscribed upon the musty records of ancient Greece or Rome.

The day of trial came, the bait of Clerkship was thrown out for Liberty Party, and the Independents were promised that Hale should go to the Senate. The result was, that Colby, the Whig candidate for Governor, was elected, and every Liberty Party Legislator present voted for him. If, after such an exhibition of treachery to principle, the leaders of that party can gild the people into a belief that while it was criminal for them to cast a ballot for Colby at the popular election, it was right for their representatives to elect him Governor in the Legislature, we must say they are just the best tools that can be found for political demagogues to work with.

CASSIUS M. CLAY AND DR. BAILEY.

The strange and grossly inconsistent position assumed by these men has been a cause of astonishment to many. Both have denounced the war with Mexico in unmeasured terms. The former with his foot in the stirrup and his harness girded about him, pauses a moment in his southward career to heap maledictions upon the originators of that war, beneath whose standard he has volunteered to fight. The latter in his editorials written both prior and subsequent to his "Word of Explanation," is not a whit behind Cassius in his condemnation of the war in general and in the abstract, but we have seen nothing from his pen in retraction of the outrageous sentiments advanced in that article, and which, in our opinion, yields all the ground the administration need care to claim—the right of raising volunteers enough to ensure the safety of Gen. Taylor and the army in Mexico. While the Dr. and Cassius are both inconsistent with themselves as the avowed opponents of slavery, they are perfectly consistent with their character as supporters of the government. Anti-Slavery requires that its followers should do nothing to sustain the system against which it is warring, while the Government, although it claims for itself a right to compel its members to support it, either in carrying forward the Mexican war, or any other measure it may see fit to adopt, yet leaves them at liberty to protest against it, requiring only action on their part.

CORRECTION.

We have received a letter from the Post Master at Austintown, in which he says that we did him injustice by the remarks contained in our last number. On carefully reading his statement we are inclined to believe that the circumstances may be different from what we at first supposed. The names of our subscribers were entered for Austintown, Mah. Co., and as we had forwarded the papers regularly to that address, and as our subscribers at Austintown had received some of them, we reasonably inferred that when a return paper was sent us with a Post Office endorsement, stating they were not called for, and the next week received a letter of complaint because their papers were not forwarded them, that the fault was in the Postmaster. His explanation places the matter in a different light, and we gladly make the correction, and are willing to believe the difficulty originated from our subscribers giving us the name of Austintown instead of Austintown, or in our so transcribing it to our mail books.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE "BUGLE."

We are happy to inform our friends that notwithstanding very many of those who were in attendance at the Annual Meeting were subscribers to the Bugle, yet we obtained there between eighty and ninety new names, so that the number now on our list amounts to about eleven hundred and fifty. The Publishing Committee have decided to enlarge the paper at the commencement of the next volume, which will be after the issue of four more papers, trusting that in the mean time all who desire to extend its circulation and increase its usefulness, will industriously exert themselves to obtain additional subscribers. The price will be as heretofore—\$1.50 per annum.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

This Society applied for the use of the Representative's Hall for one of its sessions at its late Anniversary. It was granted without a dissenting vote. This speaks well for Slavery's former stronghold in the north. The old Granite State has been among the last to take a share in the anti-slavery reform, but may not the last become the first?

The Post-office address of Stephen S. and Abby Kelly Foster and Parker Pillsbury, will be Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, until further notice.

LIBERTY PARTY DEVELOPMENTS.

We stated a few weeks since, on the authority of the Pittsburgh Mystery, that Wm. Larimer, Jr., a leading Liberty Party man in Western Pa., was among the first in that place who volunteered for the Mexican war. A correspondent in our last No. mentions that another of the same party, and captain of the Darlington Artillery Company, has manifested his patriotism in a like manner. Our readers will remember that we published an extract from the Warren Liberty Herald, whose editor avowed his determination to stand by the country in this contest, and punish the temerity of the Mexicans. Here is "a word of explanation" from the Cincinnati Herald, in which Dr. Bailey defines his position. We think that none of our readers who have eyes to see, or ears to hear, will hereafter deny but that he is in favor of just so much volunteering for Mexico, as is needed to save Gen. Taylor, "that noble officer, and his brave army."

A WORD OF EXPLANATION.—We have had all confidence from the beginning in the ability of Gen. Taylor to save himself from defeat. He is on the spot. He knows his antagonists and their strength, and what force is required to make his army perfectly secure. This force he demanded from Louisiana and Texas. If we thought him in danger, and that volunteers from this section were really needed to save him, we should certainly postpone the articles we are now writing. Heaven forbid that word or act of ours should have the remotest tendency to jeopard the safety of that noble officer and his brave army.

But, to our mind, it is as plain as day that the President and his administration are anxious to turn the attention of the public mind from the Oregon question—and are bent on congregating a formidable army at the South for purposes of conquest.

Now, we know of no better way to restrain this policy, than to expose the causes and the conduct which have led to the war.

The last number of the "Democratic Standard and Whig of '76," the organ of the State Liberty Party Committee, contains a further development of the position of that party. The following is its leading editorial, the sentiments of which we suppose the committee will of course hold themselves responsible for, and in order that our readers may know who they are, we subjoin their names, which are as follows:

State Liberty Committee.—S. P. Chase, Amos Moore, E. Harrington, J. P. Cornell, Thomas Heaton, James Pullan, A. Kellogg, T. K. Smith, N. B. Pullan, T. S. Matthews.

Now read the language they have put forth, and see if it be not far more favorable to the designs of the slaveholders, than to those who are striving to break the rod of the oppressor:

From the Democratic Standard & Whig of '76.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

"The announcement in our last that this gentleman had left in command of a troop of horse, to join the army on the Rio Grande, no doubt surprised many of his friends. When they recollect the unrelenting war which he waged against the annexation of Texas, and the fierce invective poured out upon the plotters in that iniquitous scheme, they may wonder at his drawing his sword against her old enemy. The apparent inconsistency may with many in the free states paralyze his power of good for a time. We say apparent, shall we say more? we cannot!—we do not believe there is any real inconsistency between his past and his present conduct.

"The war in which he has enlisted is not a Texas war. The enemy against whom he has drawn his sword is not the enemy of Texas, but the enemy of his country. To fight her battles he goes forth a true-hearted man.

"A war exists between us and a foreign power; we deplore it; we hate its authors, and their diabolical purpose in plunging us into it. But it is upon us, and the only question now is, whether it is wrong for American citizens to engage in it for the purpose of bringing it to a speedy close. If it is not, then is Mr. Clay right. He labored with all the powers of a man to avert it; he now enters the field at the risk of his reputation and his life to bring it to an end. All admit that it must be finished, and every reasonable man can see that it will be by fighting: the temper of the American people forbid the hope of accomplishing it in any other way. If it must be ended thus, the sooner it is done, the better for humanity. One or two blows like those struck on the 8th and 9th of May, will be far less horrible than years of skulking slaughter, with all their train of guilt and crime. Every day the contest is prolonged by the imbecility of the executive, or the remissness of the people, increases the danger of embroiling other nations and bringing on a general desolation. Men demand an immediate close of the war, if need be, by a vigorous campaign. Let the people silence their enemies without; but within, among themselves, let them call to their bar, not only those who have brought this evil upon them, but the traitors who are even now plotting attacks upon our free institutions.

"These are our own feelings, as honestly felt as they are candidly expressed. We know that they differ from those of many of our friends, who hold that under all circumstances it is wrong to take up the sword. For them we have the highest respect, and there are none with whom it grieves us more to differ; but their doctrines of non-resistance have failed to impress, though strongly recommended to us, by the daily example of the best individuals that hold them.

"We therefore have been pained to hear the expressions indulged in by many, and a few even of our own brethren. It is becoming in any one to speak at those who, moved by a spirit of patriotism, have denied themselves the comforts of home, and are leaving it to expose themselves to the dangers of pestilence and war. To say that these men from the free States have enlisted for the purpose of extending slavery, is to contradict common observation and common sense. Among them are some Liberty men; would they go with such an unhallowed object?

"Grant, what we believe, that Texas was desired to perpetuate slavery, that this war was entered upon for that purpose. But shall the fell design be accomplished? shall the desires of the wicked be fulfilled? is there so much wisdom in their councils, that their guilty plans are always carried out? No.—Let every Liberty man, every freeman, by whatever name he may be called, lay his hand upon his heart, and swear, never! Let him take courage then. There is a power that governs this world superior even to the slave power—a Being that taketh the wise in their own craftiness. It may be so in this Texas business; it may be that there will be an army of freemen gathered there instead of an army of slaves and slaveholders.

"Of all things deliver us from a slavish army. War has enough of horror, without adding to it that of being conducted solely by those who have no moral sense. Let, therefore, Cassius M. Clay, and every other man, who in the conscientious discharge of his duty, may desire to go, do so, that this thing may be brought to a speedy close. But above all things let them hold fast to their integrity, and do their whole duty. B."

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ANOTHER GONE.

Just as our paper was going to press, we received intelligence of the death of JOSEPH B. COLE, of New Brighton, Pa. He passed from life on the 24th inst.; and though our acquaintance with him has been short, we esteemed him as one worthy of the name of a true man, bold and fearless in his advocacy of the right.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS.

We refer our readers to notices in another column of the meetings of S. S. and A. K. Foster, and those of Parker Pillsbury and Henry H. Hatch.

✍ We send out some extra Nos. this week, and hope that those to whom they are sent will consent to become subscribers to the paper, and to use their influence to extend its circulation.

✍ We have been obliged to delay until our next number, several communications which we were desirous of giving to our readers this week.

ANTI-WAR MEETING IN SALEM.—We designed saying something about this meeting, but must defer our notice for the present, as we have not room in this number to speak of it as we would wish.

✍ Wm. Lyle Keys, of Hillsboro, Highland county, will act as agent for the Bugle.

THE WAR SPIRIT ON THE RESERVE.

It will be seen by the following extract from a letter from Betsey M. Cowles, of Austinburg, that the pro-slavery patriotism of Lake and Ashtabula counties is considerably below par. Since receiving her letter, we learn that one man, a General, from Lake county, has volunteered.

"The Militia and Independent companies of Ashtabula county, amounting to more than three thousand men, assembled at Jefferson in obedience to the loud call of their country. The object of the Mexican war, the demands of our free enlightened republic, with its righteous claims upon foreign territory, were each set forth in a speech for the occasion. But, notwithstanding the call from the 'patriarchal institutions' is so loud, yet the people's ears are dull of hearing and they will not hear.

"Of the three thousand, five volunteered; and of these, only two could write their names when called for. One of these, a lad, had rendered himself notorious by shooting at a school-teacher with whom he had some difficulty.

"They seemed somewhat inspired by the 'good critic,' and if properly trained by the Southern Patriarchs, will serve them as well, or better, in the cotton field, as on the battle field. The friends of slavery, and war for slavery, in this section, have, most assuredly, cause for taking up the lamentation—

"By whom shall Texas now arise?
For Texas' friends are few."

Lake county has honored herself truly. Not one could be found so degraded as to offer himself to fight for slavery. Report gives nearly the same result from the adjoining counties.

"Is not this a dark region? Will not the Southern Patriarchs be under the necessity of recalling their missionaries from foreign lands, that they may instruct their benighted countrymen at home, particularly in that feature of their religion which inculcates the duty of waging war upon the weak and defenceless, for the purpose of extending the beauties of Patriarchal Institutions? Surely those who so fondly cherish our 'glorious Union,' will co-operate with them; thus causing those who minister at the Patriarchal altar, to reiterate, 'Tis the Lord's doing, and marvellous in our eyes.'

"An anti-war pledge (a strong one) will be circulated on the 'Fourth.' I will forward a report of the meeting immediately. We hope to see stronger ground taken than has ever yet been."

The Rev. George Kearns has been arrested and imprisoned in Roswell county, Ky., for harboring and assisting runaway slaves, to escape from their masters.

INFERNAL.

The following description of one of the recent battles fought between the English and the Sikhs, will give our readers some idea of the butchery of the battle field. This resulted to the English in a "glorious victory," and the christian directors of the East India Company warmly applauded the conduct of their troops:

"As our men advanced, Englishmen and Hindoo side by side, the Sikhs appeared to redouble their fire, and to use the expression of an eye-witness, 'a storm of iron hail descended on our ranks.' No force or fire, however, could repress their valor. They pushed forward with irresistible enthusiasm, and after the most tremendous efforts succeeded in their attempt. The cavalry entered the entrenchments in a single file, through openings made for them by the sappers and miners, and in a short time the rout of the Sikhs became general.

As they had shown no mercy to numerous wounded men who had fallen into their hands, so no mercy was shown to them. They were driven in confusion toward the bridge and river, which, having risen during the night, rendered their retreat almost impossible. The bridge of boats, densely thronged by the fugitives, broke down in several places, while our guns, incessantly playing on their closely wedged mass, produced the most dreadful havoc. The scene presented by the face of the Suttlej defies description; covered with horses and men, upon whom the most dreadful fire was kept up with grape and canister, it literally ran red with blood.

Under these circumstances, we can by no means imagine the number of the slain to be over-estimated at twelve thousand. The battle had begun about six o'clock, and did not terminate till eleven. The combatants had met hand to hand. Our artillery and musketry had never for a moment ceased their fire. Our cavalry, charging impetuously through their ranks, had appeared and sabred all who fell in their way. But the river was their greatest enemy, and when they flung themselves pell-mell into its waters, which were wholly unfordable, the artillery scattered death unsparingly among them, till there was not a man left visible within range."

THE OREGON QUESTION.

This vexed question is at last in a fair way of being peaceably settled. We see it stated in our exchanges, that the Senate, by a vote of 38 to 12, advised the President to make a treaty upon the basis proposed by the British government. The National Intelligencer says:

"It is understood that the general basis of the proposition is to make the forty ninth parallel of latitude the boundary between the territories of the two countries, from the point on that parallel where the present boundary now terminates to the middle of the sound or channel which divides Vancouver's Island from the Continent, and thence along the middle of the channel, and so southwardly through the Straits of Fuca to the Pacific; the navigation of this sound or bay to be open to both parties; and the navigation of the Columbia river, up the main stream and up its north branch, to the forty-ninth parallel of latitude, to be free to the Hudson Bay company and British subjects trading with that company."

By subsequent information, we learn that on the 18th inst. the Oregon Treaty was ratified by the Senate—41 in its favor, 14 against it.

A REVEREND BUTCHER.—A New Orleans paper contains the following announcement. We should judge that the Rev. gentleman spoken of, is a worthy member of the church militant.

"A noble example has just been set by the Rev. Richard A. Stewart. Being in this city when the news from Taylor's army arrived, he immediately returned home, and arrived yesterday with 100 stout volunteers from East Baton Rouge and Berwick. Captain Stewart was formerly a distinguished lawyer and politician in the State of Mississippi."

AWFUL CALAMITY.

FEARFUL LOSS OF LIFE BY FIRE.

It has again pleased the Almighty to afflict our already chastened city.

Last night, at ten o'clock, a fire broke out in the Theatre Royal, St. Louis street, (formerly the riding school,) at the close of Mr. Harrison's exhibition of his chemical diagrams. From the information we have been able to glean, a champagne lamp was overset, from some cause or other, and the stage at once became enveloped in flames.

The house had been densely crowded, but some had fortunately left before the accident.

A rush was at once made for the staircase leading from the boxes by those who, in the excitement of the moment, forgot the other passages of egress.

In an incredibly short space of time the whole interior of the building was enveloped in one sheet of flame; the newly erected platform, covering the pit, and communicating at each end with the stage and boxes, favored the progress of the flames.

The writer of this article was one of the earliest on the spot, and present at the closing moments of the hapless beings who perished from their over exertions to escape.

The staircase communicating with the boxes was a steep one, and we are of opinion it had fallen from the weight of those who crowded upon it; at least such was our opinion at the moment.

One foot was interposed between the hapless crowd and eternity, and on that space, we, with five or six others, stood, the fierce flames playing around us, and the dense smoke repelling all efforts to extricate.

As far back as we could see there was a sea of heads, of writhing bodies, and outstretched arms. Noise there was none; not a moan escaped the doomed. At the extreme end in view there were faces calm and resigned; persons who, from the funeral veil of smoke which gradually enshrouded them, appeared calmly to drop into eternal sleep. By

our side was one brother trying to extricate another, but abandonment was unavoidable. One poor creature at our feet offered his entire worldly wealth for his rescue. The agonizing expression of the faces before us can never be effaced from our memory.

The flames at the time were above and around us—but human aid was of no avail.—In five minutes from the time of which we make mention, the mass of human beings who had but a short interval previous been in the enjoyment of a full and active life, were exposed to our view a mass of calcined bones.

Up to this hour, forty-six bodies have been recovered from the ruins. Most of them have been recognized—a greater loss of life than in the two dreadful conflagrations of last summer.

Sad wailing pervades the city: scarcely a street can be traversed in which the closed shutter or the hanging crape does not betoken a sudden bereavement. Fathers, sisters, children of both sexes indulge in the deepest lamentation. We have fallen upon many for those who were thus suddenly and awfully summoned into the presence of their Creator.

Four o'clock.—Forty-six bodies have been recovered. All but two have been recognized.

The ruins are still smoking; and, as in the time of London's great plague, the dead-cart plies to and fro from the scene of the calamity to different parts of the city, conveying its ghastly load of charred remains, followed by weeping relatives and the gaping crowd which ever attend such dread scenes.—*Quebec Mercury.*

FROM THE N. O. PICAYUNE, JUNE 5th.

ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

We understand that the next demonstration of Gen. Taylor will be upon the city of Monterey. This place is about 90 leagues from Matamoros, and is approached by a difficult road running through an arid and ill-watered country. It is the principal city of the province of New Leon, and commands the entrance of the table lands, or the interior of Mexico, through the passes of the Sierra Madre.

To make the operations of the army upon Monterey more secure, if not absolutely certain, Taylor designs occupying the town of Camargo, about 250 miles by water, above Matamoros.

It was the design of Gen. Taylor, as we learn, to be at Monterey by the first of July; but the want of transports to convey his stores to Camargo, has compelled him to delay further progress in the enemy's country till this deficiency is removed. Camargo is situated upon the Rio Grande, and presents an admirable foundation for a display upon the interior, and from Camargo to Monterey is about 40 leagues, or 120 miles. The country lying between that town and Monterey is more fertile than that between Matamoros and Monterey—consequently, it is altogether better for the army to proceed from Camargo upon Monterey than from Matamoros.

Gen. Taylor designs now to be at Monterey as soon in July as possible. At that place, it is believed, the Mexicans will make a stubborn resistance, if at all during the war. If the troops under Gen. Taylor occupy Monterey, the whole of Mexico this side of the Sierra Madre will be in the possession of the United States, including the mining districts of New Leon, New Mexico, Santa Fe, Chihuahua, &c. &c. This calculation is based somewhat upon the idea that the United States will order an expedition from the Missouri river upon the Northern Province.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.

TRIUMPH OF THE FRIENDS OF EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

NEW-HAVEN, JUNE 15, 1845.

House of Representatives, 11 o'clock, A. M. Friend Greeley—I succeeded on Saturday in getting before the House a remonstrance against their treatment of petitions on the subject of striking out the word "white" from the Constitution of the State, and against their treatment of the Report of their own Committee on the same subject. This brought up the whole subject, and after a spirited discussion, the Report of the Committee, in favor of the prayer of the petitioners, was taken from the table and adopted by a vote of 83 to 32, and the Committee were instructed to draw up and report to the House resolutions in form in accordance therewith.

The Committee this morning reported a resolution to propose to amend the Constitution by striking out the word "white," and after an hour's discussion the question was taken by yeas and nays, and passed by a vote of 111 to 63—15 absentees and dodgers.—I have not time to analyze the vote but think it equally divided between the parties—the leading members of both parties voting *yes*. I hail this as an omen for good, and trust it will not be without its influence upon the Convention in your State. Yours, in great haste, S. M. B.

MEXICAN PLAN OF WARFARE.—El Espectador of the 25th ult., furnishes its readers with the system of warfare which is to be adopted by the Mexicans in opposing the American army. It is to be emphatically a little, procrastinating, harassing war, (*guerra en pequeño*). The Government is advised to abandon all idea of giving a pitched battle, campaign fight, but to confine the troops to a guerilla war. The Mexican army is to be split into fragments of 500 or 600 infantry and 200 cavalry, with which they are to intercept convoys to the American forces, cut off their communications, hang upon their flanks, pick off stragglers, and keep them, by unexpected attacks, in a continual state of alarm. They are to watch opportunities of making a sudden descent on their hospitals and magazines, and lay waste the country through which they are to pass, and in this manner wear them out without giving them an opportunity of striking a single effective blow.

✍ The trial of William R. Richardson, the man who decoyed a runaway slave from Cleveland into Virginia, will take place at the August term of the Court of Cuyahoga county.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.—We have heretofore been entirely incredulous in relation to the reports in the newspapers that Mr. Clay had enlisted as a volunteer in the Mexican War, but our incredulity must now yield to the force of evidence. We yesterday saw a letter from a member of his family, stating that he had gone to Louisville on his way to Texas! We scarcely know how to express our surprise and regret at this intelligence. We are persuaded that this movement on his part will greatly impair that moral influence on which depends in a great degree the success of his labors against Slavery. In whose hands the "True American" is to be left during his absence, we are not informed.—*Tribune.*

KIDNAPPER ARRESTED.—We rejoice to learn from the Cleveland Herald of the 6th, that W. R. Richardson, one of the persons engaged in the kidnapping of Alfred Berry of Cleveland, was arrested on the evening of the 5th inst., in that place. The Herald says it never "witnessed such deep, general and intense excitement as pervades all classes of citizens in regard to the infamous outrage." Richardson was Street Supervisor of the city, and the Common Council promptly held a special meeting the same evening he was arrested, every member present, and unanimously removed him from office.

Honor to the People of Cleveland! The kidnapper will know hereafter what he may expect there.—*Philanthropist.*

ENTICING AWAY SLAVES.—A man named Joseph Whitmore, was recently tried at Perry county, Missouri, for endeavoring to entice away the slaves of a Mr. Logan, and induce them to flee to Canada. Whitmore worked for Logan as a shoemaker. Negroes were employed in the same shop, and he represented to them that they might free themselves. They informed their master, who placed himself and another, with another witness within hearing of conversation between the negroes and Whitmore, and upon their evidence the latter was convicted and sentenced to two years imprisonment. The Judge stated that had he not been a young and probably an innocent man, he should have sentenced him for five or ten years.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS.

PARKER PILLSBURY, of New Hampshire, and H. H. HATCH, will attend Anti-Slavery meetings to be held at

Newton Falls, Trumbull county, Saturday and Sunday, June 27th and 28th.

New Lyme, Ashtabula county, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 30th and July 1st.

Andover, Ashtabula county, Thursday, July 2nd.

Hartford, Trumbull county, Saturday and Sunday, July 4th and 5th.

Garrettsville, Portage county, Tuesday and Wednesday, July 7th and 8th.

Troy, Geauga county, Thursday, July 9th.

Chagrin Falls, Cuyahoga county, Saturday and Sunday, July 11th and 12th.

All of the above meetings will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The 1st of August, meetings will be held at Ravenna. Between the 12th of July and the first of August, some meetings will be held in Guernsey, Belmont, Harrison & Carroll counties—notice as to time and place will be given shortly.

Will the friends of the slave attend to making the necessary arrangements for the meetings.

SAMUEL BROOKE, Gen. Agent.

APPOINTMENTS BY STEPHEN S. AND ABBY K. FOSTER.

At Jefferson, Sunday and Monday, June 28th and 29th.

Geneva, Wednesday and Thursday, July 1st and 2nd.

Painesville, Tuesday, July 7th.

Mentor, Wednesday and Thursday, July 8th and 9th.

Kirtland, Saturday and Sunday, July 11th and 12th.

RECEIPTS FOR THE BUGLE

FROM MAY 28th, to JUNE 25th.

J. C. Whitney, Salem, W. Simonds, Vernon, John Cope, Short Creek, Calvin Bissell, Pittsburg, Naylor Webster, Harrisville, Isaac Votaw, Addison Snyder, Martha Courtney, New Garden, James Clement, Bandyburg, Wm. Brown, Fullerton, C. S. Mygatt, Canfield, Wm. Young, Ellsworth, S. A. Logue, Marlboro, Jacob Taylor, John W. Randolph, Cornelius Whitacre, New Lisbon, Jas. Wherry, Moorfield, Joseph Harding, Geneva, Lot Holmes, Columbiana, Matrons Miller, New Lyme, Collins & McKinney, Farmington, Oronzo Hosmer, Parkman, Wm. L. Wadsworth, Franklin, John Smith, Mecca, Piny Cook, Charlestown, Henry Putnam, New Lyme, Thomas Ayres, Nathan Trueman, Hannoverton, Susan C. Cabot, Roanburg, Charles F. Hovey, Boston, Martha Hillard, Salem, C. D. Griswold, New Garden, J. Thomas, Thomas James, Mt. Union, J. Mc Cracken, New Alexandria, M. Haines, Pittsburg, each \$1.50.

Eli Cadwallader, Lowellville, \$4.50.

Jacob Wickersham, Sinking Spring, Abraham Wileman, Marlboro, each \$2.00.

Clarkey H. Thomas, New Garden, Ja., Joseph Cope, Short Creek, Peter Smock, Hannoverton, each \$1.00.

John Watson, Mt. Union, J. D. Snelling, Danavestille, O. A. Hatch, Bandyburg, I. Quier, Atwater, N. Davis, East Rochester, Enos R. Cooper, New Albany, each 75 cts.

Alex. Glenn, Bandyburg, 50 cents.

Plebeas.—Isaac Johnson, New Garden, \$1.00 C. D. Griswold, New Garden, Elizabeth Robinson, Mt. Pleasant, each \$2.00, Wm. Hays, Hanover, \$3.00, Whitney, New Lyme, 50 cents.

Ezra Brannin, Berlin, Joseph Saxon Salem, Wm. Michener, Westville, Ridgway Haines, Salem, each 1.00.

Bowen Eaton, Salem, 50 cts.

POETRY.

THE GAMBLER'S WIFE.

BY DR. COTES.

Dark is the night! How dark! No light!
No fire!
Cold, on the hearth the last faint sparks expire;
Shivering she watches by the cradle side,
For him who pledged her love—last year a
bride!

'Hark! 'Tis his footstep! No!—'Tis past:
'Tis gone!
Tick! Tick! How wearily the time crawls on!
Why should he leave me thus? He once was
kind!
And I believed 'twould last—how mad! how
blind!

'Rest thee, my babe! Rest on! 'Tis hunger's
cry!
Sleep! For there is no food! The fount is dry;
Famine and cold their wearying work have
done!
My heart must break! And thou!—the clock
strikes one.

'Hush! 'Tis the dice box; Yes, he's there,
he's there,
For this! for this he leaves me to despair!
Leaves love: leaves truth: his wife: his
child: for what?
The wanton's smile—the villain—and the sot!

'Yet I'll not curse him! No! 'tis all in vain;
'Tis long to wait, but sure he'll come again:
And I could starve and bleed him, but for you,
My child! his child! Oh, fiend! The clock
strikes two.

'Hark! How the sign-board creaks! The
blast howls by;
Moan! Moan! A dirge swells through the
cloudy sky;
Ha! 'tis his knock—he comes, he comes
once more!
'Tis but the lattice flaps; thy hope is o'er.

'Can he desert me thus? He knows I stay
Night after night in loneliness, to pray
For his return—and yet he sees no fair!
No! no! It cannot be. He will be here.

'Nestle more closely, dear one, to my heart!
Thou'rt cold! Thou'rt freezing! But we will
not part;
Husband, I die! Father!—It is not he!
Oh God! protect my child! The clock
strikes three.

They're gone! they're gone! the glimmering
spark hath fled!
The wife and child are numbered with the
dead!
On the cold hearth,—outstretched in solemn
rest,
The babe lay frozen on its mother's breast!
The gambler came at last—but all was o'er:
Dread silence reigned around—the clock
struck four!

From the Liberator.

MEXICO:
AN AMERICAN NATIONAL SONG.

BY EDWARD H. COGGINS.

Hurra for the land of the brave and the free!
Hurra for the sunny South West!
We're up from the lakes and the hills to the
sea.

And a glory inspires each breast!
The Mexicans gather from all their wide
regions,
And march against us their pitiful legions;
But we'll move like the Winter-storm heard
by Norwegians!

From all their poor slaves they have torn the
strong fetters,
A hateful example annoying their betters,
And clouding the light of religion and letters.

Hurra for the land of the brave and the free!
Hurra for the sunny South West!
We're up from the lakes and the hills to the
sea.

And a glory inspires each breast!
There are Spaniards, and Indians, and Blacks,
and Castilians,
Who have silver and gold in their flimsy
pavilions;
And the wild dogs and vultures shall banquet
on millions;
There are madmen to ravish, and churches to
plunder,
And their loveless vales shall resound to our
thunder!

We are strong—they are weak—let us trample
them under!

Hurra for the land of the brave and the free!
Hurra for the sunny South West!
We're up from the lakes and the hills to the
sea.

And a glory inspires each breast!
Shall bigoted barbarians in battle defy us,
And shield their vile homes from the valiant
and pious?

And rear their pestiferous systems so nigh us!
The red wing of Ruin shall widely o'erwave
them!

The nations in quiet behold us enslave them:
God's right arm is shortened—he never can
save them!

Philadelphia, May 14th, 1846.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PEACE ON EARTH.

BY E. E. COVES.

"Peace on earth" was the herald-angels'
song—the promise of the heavenly hosts up-
on the birth of the Messiah. And yet Chris-
tianity has been preached for nearly two thou-
sand years, and there are still wars and
rumors of wars. Has the gospel the power
to still the noise of the battle-field, and to
speak to the tempest of man's wrath, 'Peace,
be still'?

We believe that Christianity has this power,
but the mere profession of faith in Christ is
not Christianity. Her heaven-born principles
must be applied, not only to the individual
soul, but to man in all the relations of life.—
It is the Christian character which has power
to overcome the evil of the world. The
strength of our religion is in the meekness,
humility and long suffering of those who pro-

less it. Love to enemies must not merely
be read at church, as part of the gospel, but
it must be acknowledged and obeyed as the
firm, unalterable law of Jehovah.—a law
which the supposed necessities of no nation
can change, which patriotism can never re-
peal, which war-breeding lusts cannot for an
instant, ever obliterate. It must be obeyed
as the law of God; supreme over all human
law, or duties growing out of political rela-
tions.

Right and wrong determined by our social
relations! and these ever-changing! The
same act now constituting the pirate, and now
the naval hero! A religion, thus supple and
elastic would reflect darkness and disgrace
back from the earth to the very heavens from
whence it came! But how cardinal opposite
are the principles of Christianity; they form
a deep and everlasting division between the
right and the wrong. They strip selfish-
ness of its disguise, the robe of patriotism,
which it so often has worn. They detect at
once the sophistry of every attempt to vin-
dicate violence, and rapine, and fraud. On the
one side they place pride, and malice, and
revenge; on the other, meekness, and for-
giveness, and long-suffering. They mingle
no light with darkness. Here are the friends
of peace,—there are the men of strife. If
there be war, the Christian is not in the bat-
tle; his hand is not stretched out for slaugh-
ter: he is not deluged with the blood of his
brother man. He is set apart,—consecrated;
his faith has given him the white robe of in-
nocency; he is a light to the world; he is to
show the overcoming of evil with good.

Beautiful, most beautiful, now appears this
religion of love to those who before were the
enemies of a faith which had been shown to
them only by the point of the Christian's
sword! The pure, and lovely, and heavenly
traits of character gladden the hearts of all
men. There is now hope for the world; for
Jesus, the lamb-like, the enemy-forgiving, the
self-sacrificing, has been lifted up, and draws
all men unto him. How powerful now the
Christian church! Every member of it has
become a successful missionary of the cross;
the waters of salvation rush over the world;
the desert blossoms as the rose, and the waste
places bear fruit unto the Lord. And men,
changed from brutes, which rend and destroy,
have become as angels, echoing and re-echo-
ing the song, "Peace on earth and good-will
towards man." Away, then, the sword from
every Christian's hand, at once and for ever!
—Advocate of Peace.

HORRORS OF THE LATE CHINESE
WAR.

Lieut. Ouchterlong in his history of the
late war of the Christian English in China,
gives the following description of a scene that
awaited the English troops at the successful
storming of Chin-keang-too. In almost every
deserted house, the children had been mad-
ly murdered.

"The bodies of the most helpless little
children who had fallen sacrifices to the en-
thusiasm and wild despair of their parents,
were found lying within the house, as if each
father had assembled the whole of his family
before consummating the dreadful massacre;
but many corpses of boys were lying in the
streets, among those of horses and soldiers,
as if an alarm had been spread, and they had
been stabbed while they had been attempting
to escape from their ruthless parents. In a
few instances these poor little sufferers were
found the morning after the assault, still
breathing, the tide of life ebbing slowly away,
as they lay writhing in the agony of a broken
spine, a mode of destruction so cruel that but
for the most certain evidence of its reality, it
would not be believed.

"In one of the houses, the bodies of seven
dead and dying persons were found in one
room, forming a group which for loathsomeness
horror, was perhaps unequalled. The house
was evidently the abode of a man of some
rank and consideration, and the delicate forms
and features of the sufferers, denoted them
as belonging to the higher order of Tartars. On
one floor, essaying in vain to put food with a
spoon into the mouths of two young children
extended on a mattress, writhing in the ag-
onies of death, caused by the dislocation of
their spines, sat an old, decrepit man, weep-
ing bitterly as he listened to the piteous moans
and convulsive breathings of the poor infants,
while his eye wandered over the ghastly re-
lies of mortality around him.

"On a bed near the dying children, lay the
body of a beautiful young woman, her limbs
and apparel arranged as if in sleep. She was
cold, and had been long dead. One arm
clashed her neck, over which a silk scarf was
thrown, to conceal the gash in her throat,
which had destroyed life. Near her lay the
corpses of two women somewhat more ad-
vanced in years, stretched on a silk coverlet, her fea-
tures distorted and her eyes open and fixed,
as if she had died by poison or strangulation.
There was no wound upon the body, nor any
blood about her person or clothes. A dead
child, stabbed through the neck, lay near her;
and in the narrow veranda adjoining the
room, were the corpses of two more women,
suspended from the rafters by twisted cloths
wound round their necks. They were both
young, one quite a girl, and her features, in
spite of the hideous distortion produced by
the mode of her death, retained traces of their
original beauty, sufficient to show the lovely
mould in which they had been cast.

"In the death of the Tartar chief in com-
mand at this disastrous business, there was
undoubtedly a savage grandeur; but if other
actions of the man were known, this particu-
lar one might lose something of its glorious
lustre. His name was Harding. After arrang-
ing his troops, he had mounted his horse, and
placing himself at their head, led them to the
ground upon which their desperate attack up-
on the 16th and 49th regiments was made,
thence seeing that the main defences of the
town were in our possession, and that the day
was irretrievably lost, he returned to his
house, and calling for his secretary, desired
him to bring his official papers into a small
room adjoining an inner court of the building,
where deliberately seating himself, and caus-
ing the papers with a quantity of wood to be
piled up around him, he dismissed the secre-
tary, set fire to the funeral pile, and perished
in the flames. In the apartment where this
strange example of barbarian heroism had

been enacted, Mr. Morrison found among
some heaps of ashes and half-consumed wood,
evidence of the awful sacrifice which had been
so determinedly consummated, amply suffi-
cient to corroborate the tale of his informant.
The skull of the General was yet uncon-
sumed, and the bones of the thighs and feet,
though partially calcined, retained enough of
their original form and appearance to be re-
cognized. The floor of the room was paved
and the flames consequently not extended be-
yond the pile of fuel. Thus perished this
great man, whose devotion to his country
rendered him, to use the words of Sir Henry
Pottinger's proclamation, "worthy of a nobler
and a better fate."

THE SERVICE OF SELF AND THE
WORLD.

"I lost it in my king's service!" exclaims
the loyalist soldier, elevating the stump of his
arm shot off in battle.

Your king—a mortal, sinful man, waging
war to gratify his lust of power and blood,
rewarding you for the murders you have done,
the miseries you have suffered, with a poor
pension for your short life, wrung from your
toiling, destitute, oppressed countrymen, after
all his exactions from them for rolling him-
self in splendor and wallowing in luxury and
riot.

"For my country's good have I suffered this,"
says the patriot soldier, complacently
laying his crutch in the place of a leg, shat-
tered by a cannon ball, and finished off by
the surgeon's knife.

Your country—an unrighteous nation—it
slaughters thousands, professes for free-
dom's sake, yet itself practising oppressions
ten thousand fold more grievous than those
against which it fought. It murders thou-
sands to maintain its cruel bondage—the land
of slavery and abounding in ungodliness, filling
up the cup of its iniquities with greediness—
hastening on to reap the ruin of its own sow-
ing—to be trodden in the wine-press of Heav-
en's vengeance.

"For gain—increased of goods and posses-
sions—harvests of gold—for these let me toil
in body and mind, by night and day, and risk
limbs and life"—says the avaricious, in his
spirit and conduct. But the hour is near
when God will say, "Thou fool! this night
will thy soul be required of thee." Then
whose shall all these things be?

"Pleasures—give me pleasures—let me revel
in the delights of life, and take my fill,"
says the heart of the sensualist. But they
that sow to the flesh reap corruption. Lo!
the Drunkard, the Glutton, the Debauchee!
Behold the wages of Lust's service, in mind
debased, in body diseased, disabled, racked
with pain—and in hell torments begun this
side of premature graves!

"A name—honor and fame in life, and im-
mortality in the memory of mankind," the
aspirant to official promotion, and the pale
student, ambitious of intellectual renown, are
saying in their hearts—the one harassing his
life in palpitating hopes and fears, and in
jealousies and heart-sinking disappointments—
the other taxing his intellect and consum-
ing his body, a sacrifice to the goddess of
his devotion. What though they gain the
fame and promotion they seek?

"Can storied urn or monumental bust
Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?
Can Honor's voice provoke the silent dust,
Or flattery soothe the dull cold ear of Death?"

Ask you what king it would become you to
serve? what country to seek? what riches,
pleasures, what honors to gain? That King
whom "all the angels of God worship;" who
gives his own life to save his enemies;
who himself becomes poor to make his sub-
jects rich. That country, wherein dwell
righteousness, immortality, and joy without
sorrow. Those pleasures, at God's right
hand forever more. Those honors that come
from God. That fame, which is awarded by
all heaven, a crown of eternal glory.

BURIED ALIVE.

A philanthropist, most worthy of the title,
has just addressed to the French government
a curious report upon precipitate burials.—
According to his calculations, the measures
and delays prescribed by law are not suffi-
cient. Within a few years he has collected
a long list of supposed dead who returned to
life at the moment they were sewing them-
selves in the shroud, of others while they were
being lowered into the grave. One shud-
ders on reading this report, which is filled
with facts, accompanied by the most authen-
tic proofs. There yet remain those cases of
which we continue ignorant, or which are
discovered too late.

Frightful noises, accidental discoveries, re-
veal to us from time to time some of these
subterranean dramas, which, real or fictitious,
inspire a terror in every body. Last winter
a young and beautiful actress died very sud-
denly. A young man who was greatly af-
flicted at her death had been conversing with
her the last moments of the deceased with a
celebrated physician, who told him he had
often, in similar cases, seen a profound leth-
argy of long duration mistaken for death.—
These words excited in the mind of the young
man grief, hope and terror. "Should she
not have been dead?" cried he. But she
had been buried the evening before, and in
order to open her grave again tedious formal-
ities were required; it was necessary to ob-
tain authority which was difficult. Despair-
ing, supplicating, his heart torn anew with
every moment that elapsed, the unhappy
young man at length succeeded in obtaining
permission to have the coffin opened which
enclosed the object of his affections. The
physician, who accompanied him, examined
the body and said—"she is dead; but it is
not more than two hours since death occur-
ed, for I still perceive some remains of
warmth!"

It had then been two days since the un-
fortunate woman was buried.
The means of guarding against similar dis-
asters are easy and well known. In Germa-
ny, the country of wise precautions, there is
in every cemetery a room where the dead are
kept a long time before they are put into the
ground. In this transient apartment the dead
body, dressed in a particular manner, is laid

upon a bed; before his lips is placed a mir-
ror, which the slightest breath will tarnish;
between his fingers a thread is tied, which at
the slightest motion, will agitate and cause
to sound a little bell suspended in the room
occupied by the keeper of the cemetery.—
Night and day careful inspectors visit the
chambers of the dead from hour to hour.—
There seldom passes a year, we are told at
Frankfort, in which a supposed dead person
does not wake and sound the bell.—Letter
from Paris.

A PHILADELPHIA QUAKER.

A certain "Friend," whom we very well
know, was recently at a distant place of sum-
mer resort. He stepped into the post office
one morning, and while there the postmaster
asked him if he knew any English people
staying at the hotel.

"Why does thee ask?" said the Quaker.
"Because," said the postmaster, "here are
half a dozen letters directed to England by
the next steamer, and as the postage to Bos-
ton is not paid I cannot send them. If I can-
not find the writers of them they will be fer-
warded to the dead letter office at Washing-
ton City."

Our "Friend" looked at the letters. They
were all double, and he remarked, "They ap-
pear to be family letters, and no doubt will be
most welcome if received, or may cause great
anxiety if they should not be."

"I cannot help it," said the postmaster.
"Well, I can, if thee cannot. What is the
postage?"

"For six double letters three dollars."

"Well, here is the money. Thee will
please mark the letters 'paid,' and send them
to Boston."

And with this injunction the Philadelphia
Quaker left the post office—his pockets not
quite so heavy as when he entered, but his
heart, we are sure, a great deal lighter.—N.
Y. Gazette.

In a town some fifty miles from Bos-
ton, the members of a religious society were
in the practice of holding conference meet-
ings in the church, at which they made a kind
of audible confession, technically called, "re-
counting one's experience." A very pious
member of the church, Mr. D., was in the
habit of inviting his neighbor L., who was not
a member, to attend their meetings; at
one of which, Mr. D. got up and stated to the
congregation that he was a great sinner—that
he sinned daily, and with his eyes open—that
he wilfully and knowingly sinned—that good-
ness dwelt not in him—that he was absolute-
ly and totally depraved—that nothing but the
boundless mercy, and infinite goodness of
God could save him from eternal damnation.
After this confession of Mr. D., Mr. L., who
had by accident been placed on the "anxious
seat," was called upon to recount his experi-
ence. He arose, and with most impetuous
grit, stated that he had very little to
say of himself, but the brethren would re-
member that he had lived for five-and-twenty
years the neighbor of Mr. D.; that he knew
him well, more intimately than any other
man, and it gave him great pleasure, because
he could do it with entire sincerity, to con-
firm the truth of all brother D. had confessed
of himself. When Mr. L. sat down, under
the visible and audible smile of the whole
congregation, the parson not excepted, Mr. D.
went up to him and said, "You are a rascal,
and a liar, and I'll lick you when you get
out of the church."

Courtesy.—The papers say that Gen. Ve-
ga, our prisoner of war, has been treated with
great kindness by Gen. Taylor, and furnished
with an unlimited letter of credit. He visited
the St. Charles Hotel the other day, was
introduced to the distinguished men, such as
Gen. Gaines, &c., and said that he felt as if
he was among friends. The recovered pris-
oners of Col. Thornton's command also state
that they were treated with kindness by the
Mexicans. It seems that the people on both
sides are capable of behaving with great kind-
ness and courtesy. What a tremendous pity
they could not have shown the same courtesy
and kindness at the time they were shooting
each others' mouths off and pinning each other
to the ground through the neck with bay-
onets. It is probable that Polk and Paredes
are both gentlemen, each of whom would put
the other in his best bed, if he should call to
spend the night. They two have no cause
for quarrel whatever. Take any other pair,
one American and one Mexican, and they
have no more. Take two rowdies, one on
each side, who love to fight for the fun of it,
and if they should come to blows, it would
be considered by both Mexicans and Ameri-
cans as no more than decently humane to part
them. Why should not the nations part them-
selves?—Chronotype.

ILLUSTRATED BOTANY.

Edited by John B. Newman, M. D.
Circumstances make the man, and often,
as in the present case, the book. For years
there has been a steadily increasing interest
felt for the vegetable kingdom. Lately this
taste has been partially gratified by the Lit-
erary Magazine, which owes their popularity
in a great measure to the beautiful flower
prints that adorn them. One specimen a
month, however, is not enough, nor is it re-
quired in such connection. A work relating
exclusively to the subject is wanted by the
public, and this want the present enterprise
is intended to supply.
We will mention in the outset that no uni-
versal panacea will be found in its pages.
We have never heard of a deadly disease, by
from, nor being cured of a deadly disease, by
an Indian, or a seventh son of a seventh son,
or any of the genus; the medical pretensions
of all of which we utterly loathe and despise.
Peculiar to a short introduction on Phys-
iology, and review of the Natural and Lin-
nean Systems, the work will be devoted to
a separate consideration of each plant. To-
gether with our own information, we shall
draw from the standard works on Chemistry,
Botany, and Medicine, combining every use-
ful item of knowledge and without lessening
its value, present it in a concise and pleasing
form. Obtaining our supplies from the same
sources as the bee, we hope to secrete as ele-
gant a sweet for the mind as it does for the
body. The properties of each, more espe-

cially the medicinal, will be confirmed in a
great number of instances, by personal experi-
ence. To this will be added its history, its
meaning in the language of flowers, and poe-
try, either original or selected from the gems
of the children of song.

The whole illustrated by splendid colored
engravings, taken from nature, full-sized and
finished in the highest style of modern art.

This work is designed to be eminently pop-
ular in its application, and there is enough
of that which is stranger than fiction about it,
to render it in no ordinary degree, interesting
and instructive.

TERMS.

This work will be published monthly, with
four or six flowers handsomely painted, in
each number. Price three dollars a year, or
two copies sent to one address for five dol-
lars. A very liberal discount allowed to
agents.
J. K. WELLMAN,
Publisher & Proprietor, 118 Nassau st., N. Y.
N. B. Publishers of newspapers who give
this prospectus three insertions, shall receive
the work one year.
June 12, 1846.

NEW FIRM.

HEATON & IRISH.
DON'T forget to call at the west end of
Town, near Isaac Boone's and save time
and money.

As the subscribers are now receiving a very
heavy and splendid stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
Thoroughly assorted, well selected, cheap
purchased, and completely adapted to the
wants of the community—equal to any of the
town of Salem—"and not only a small stock
of Old Goods," we have great confidence in
offering them to our friends and the public at
large, as our fixed determination is to sell
"as cheap as the cheapest" for ready pay,
or to good men on short rope.

Our stock consists in part of Cloths, Sat-
inets, Jeans, Tweeds, French Cassimer for
coats and pants, Summer Cloth, Coating
Croten Alpacaes, cheap summer-wear for
Pants and Coat; French, Scotch, English
and Domestic Gingham, Shambrays, Tick-
ings, Checks, Sheetings, Drillings, Flannels,
Mous de Laines, Lawns, Coburgs, Chusans,
Cashmeres, Dress Silks; lead, dark and
brown Pongees; Umbrellas, Parasols, a
great variety of Chip and Leghorn Hats,
braided and hair Gipsy Bonnets, and Bon-
net Edging and Ribbons. Men, women and
children's Shoes, splendid 8-1 Cashmeres,
plaid and figured Shawls, scarlet Merino
Shawls, and Dress Hdkfs. of every variety
and description, together with all sorts of
Nicknackeries not to be enumerated here.

Also—Groceries, Queensware and Hard-
ware, Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Chocolate, Ma-
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mould Candles, Cincinnati and Palm Soap,
Rice, Raisins, Oils, Paints, Shellac and
Logwood.

Also—Crochery and Glass Ware of ev-
ery variety; Iron, Steel, Nails, Glass, Sho-
vels, Spades, Cutlery, Cotton Yarn, Hatter's
Trimnings, Bating, Wicking, &c. &c.

Any quantity of well handled, clean washed
Wool bought at fair prices, for cash or
"dicker;" also Butter, Cheese, Rags, Fea-
thers and all kinds of Produce taken in ex-
change for Goods: "no exception this year,"
cash not refused.

For sale, a two-horse Wagon, a three year
old Colt, and a fresh Milch Cow.

HEATON & IRISH.
Salem, May 24, 1846.

OUR MOTTO IS
"THE READY PAY."

AND OUR BUSINESS IS TO BUY AND SELL
HARDWARE AND DRUGS

As Low as Possible.—Carpenters, Builders,
Farmers, Carriage and Chair Makers, Paint-
ers, Cabinet and Harness Makers, Mill-
wrights, and Mechanics generally, will find
such articles among our assortment as will
suit their separate purposes.

PHYSICIANS
who prescribe for others, and
FAMILIES.

who prescribe for themselves may at all times
find a general assortment of
DRUGS AND BOTANIC MEDICINES
at
CHESSMAN & WRIGHTS.

Salem, O., March 25th.

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

BOOTS AND SHOES, (Eastern and Wes-
tern.) Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oil
and Dye Stuffs, cheap as the cheapest, and
good as the best, constantly for sale at
TRESGOTT'S.

Salem, O. 1st mo. 30th.

AGENTS FOR THE "BUGLE."

Omo. New Garden.—David L. Galbreath
Columbiana.—Lot Holmes. Cool Springs.
T. Ellwood Vickers. Berlin.—Jacob H.
Barnes. Marlboro.—Dr. K. G. Thomas.
Camfield.—John Wetmore. Lowellville.—Dr.
Butler. Poland.—Christopher Lee. Youngs-
town.—J. S. Johnson. New Lyme.—Mar-
sena Miller. Akron.—Thomas P. Beach.
New Lisbon.—George Garretson. Cincinnati.
William Donaldson. East Fairfield.—John
Marsh. Selma.—Thos. Swyne. Springboro.
Ira Thomas. Harveysburg.—V. Nichol-
son. Oakland.—Elizabeth Brook. Chagrin
Falls.—S. Dickenson. Petersburg.—Ruth
Tomlinson. Columbus.—W. W. Pollard.
Georgetown.—Ruth Cape. Bundysburg.
Alex. Glenn. Garrettsville.—J. H. Paredes.
Alvater.—E. Morgan Parrett. Farmington.
—Wm. Smith. Elyria, Lorain co.—L. J.
Burrell. Oberlin.—Lucy Stone. Ohio City.
R. B. Dennis. Newcan Falls.—Dr. Homer
Earle. Ravenna.—Wm. Frazier. Franklin
Mills.—A. Morse. Harford.—Anson Garlick.
Southington.—Caleb Greene. Mt. Union.
Owen Thomas.—Republican P. O., H
Wood.

INDIANA. Greensboro.—Lewis Branson.
Marion.—John T. Morris. Economy.—Isa C.
Masuley. Liberty.—Edwin Gardner. Win-
chester.—Clarkson Puckett. Knightstown.
Dr. H. L. Terrill. Richmond.—Joseph Ad-
leman.
PENNSYLVANIA. Fallston.—Joseph Coale;
H. Vashon. Pittsburgh.